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Suspected yellow fever on steamship Antonina.

A report from Genoa dated April 29, 1903, states that the steamer *Antonina*, from Buenos Ayres, with 743 passengers, arrived at that port, having had a death during the voyage from a disease suspected of being yellow fever.

Bubonic plague at Mauritius.

The governor of Mauritius reports that during the week ended April 23, 1903, there were reported in the island 2 cases of bubonic plague, 1 fatal.

Bubonic plague at Port Said.

A report from Port Said dated April 27, 1903, states that a case of bubonic plague has been verified there, the victim being a European. A previous report from Constantinople stated that since March 26 several cases have been reported from various districts of Egypt, including the province of Minieh.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, April 22 and 30, as follows:

During the week ended April 18, 1903, bills of health were granted 6 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 283 crew and 409 passengers. For the same period infectious diseases were reported in Yokohama as follows: Diphtheria 6 cases, 2 deaths.

During the week ended April 25, 1903, bills of health were issued to 8 vessels having a total personnel of 791 crew and 1,654 passengers; 749 steerage passengers were bathed, and 1,092 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

Plague at Yokohama.

[Cablegram.]

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, May 26, 1903.

SECRETARY OF STATE; Washington.

Plague exists Yokohama.

BELLOWS, Consul-General.

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, May 18, as follows:

Week ended May 16, 1903—Inspection of vessels.

Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of crew.
Dutch ss. Alpha	Pensacola	21
Br. ss. August Belmont	do	41
Am. ss. Niagara	New York, via Habana	18	47
Br. ss. Mortlake	Pensacola	26